

# F A C T S

about

NEWARK,  
NEW JERSEY



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## **BRIEF HISTORY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

Newark will mark its 335th birthday in the year 2001. Only two other major American cities, Boston and New York, claim such a long history.

Newark's history is divided into four chapters. The first was its Puritan origins; the second, the rise of its industrial and commercial empire; the third, the 20th century and its roller-coaster ride into modern history, and the fourth, its recent reawakening now being referred to as Newark's "Renaissance."

Looking around the city today, it seems difficult to imagine that Newark was founded by Puritans, the same people who settled New England at the opening of the American experiment. So stern was the government of the Newark church-state that not to belong to the church meant one was actually outside the law and not subject to the protection or benefits of Newark's township form of government. It was not until Colonel Josiah Ogden dared to harvest his wheat on a Sunday that Calvinism met its first challenge, and oligarchical government was ended.

Newark's second chapter ushers in the era of industry and commerce. At first, small homes or cottage industries began to develop along Broad Street with products for export. But it was the leather industry, dating back to the origin of the old township in the 17th century, which was largely responsible for creating the industrial giant Newark became in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Aiding Newark's industrial development were three key events which took place in the 1830's. First was the completion of the Morris Canal; second, the connecting of Newark to the outside world by different train links, and finally, in 1836, the signing of the charter giving city status to the former township.

Newark's industrial endeavors were encouraged by great developers and inventors. In the late 18th century, Moses Combs helped create an industrial climate which brought Seth Boyden to Newark where he developed patent leather, created malleable iron, invented the nail-making machine, and perfected dozens of other useful industrial inventions.

## Brief History--Continued

The 19th century inventors who followed, included some of America's greatest names: Thomas Edison, who was responsible for the world's developments in light and sound, lived and worked in Newark where he perfected the stock ticker; Rev. Hannibal Goodwin invented celluloid film, thus making the motion picture industry possible, and Edward Weston, who invented electrical measuring instruments. So important an industrial giant was Newark that by the eve of the American Civil War, it had become the American South's leading supplier of manufactured goods, all labeled, "Made in Newark, N.J."

Close on the heels of Newark's meteoric rise in manufacturing came the development of the city's commercial empire. Banking began as early as 1804 with the creation of the Newark Banking Company. In the last half of the 19th century, the insurance business developed, and today Prudential, founded in Newark, remains an international leader in the industry.

Newark's third era begins with the 20th century - a century which was marked by boom and bust, peaks and valleys, hardship and hope. In 1916 nearly everybody took time to reflect in a year-long celebration of the 250th anniversary of Newark's founding. But a peaceful atmosphere was tested by two World Wars, the worst depression in the nation's history, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, and the terrible riots in 1967. While the factories churned out products for war on a 24-hour basis, people were displaced and families uprooted.

To many, this downward trend seemed irreversible, but the development of the "New" Newark Movement in the 1950's by Mutual Benefit, Prudential, and Mayor Leo P. Carlin was a godsend when it was announced on the pages of the Newark Evening News. At last, two of Newark's commercial giants had taken a stand and began to rebuild their downtown headquarters. Other corporations soon followed and shared in the revitalization of the city. The airport and seaport expanded, the university complex got off to an energetic start, and reinvestment became a reality in many industrial facilities. Today Newark is still an industrial leader, whose brand names include Anheuser-Busch, Troy Chemical, and Sherwin Williams.

As in 1916, Newark set aside a time to reflect on its past accomplishments in May 1966 when it marked its 300th anniversary with an important and thoughtful celebration. As in many major cities in the late 1960's, shadows of poor housing, discrimination, crime, rioting, and loss of a workforce all were working against the city's future.

## Brief History - Continued

This might have been the final stages of Newark's existence as a major American city had the decline been allowed to continue. The firm hand of Kenneth Gibson, the first African-American elected mayor of a major American East Coast city, prevented the political, social, and economic health of the city from sliding into hopeless bickering with endless backlash. Plans were set in place for yet another "New" Newark.

Two decades ago, applying the term "Renaissance" to Newark might have seemed unrealistic, but today it is appropriate. The downtown Gateway Towers are stunning examples of the state's largest office complex. Across Raymond Boulevard is the Legal Center. The PSE&G tower is being closed in by the march of new buildings up Raymond Boulevard. Newark Center incorporates both Seton Hall Law School and a commercial structure, and One Penn Center adds a stunning southern anchor to the complex. The renovation of the City's highest building, 744 Broad Street, to its old grandeur, has spurred development and renovation along Newark's major boulevard, Broad Street. Now plans are in hand to create a sports, entertainment, and retail complex to house the New Jersey Nets.

Around the city, rehabilitation and adaptive conversions have taken place at St. Joseph's Plaza, the old Gibraltar Building of the Prudential, and the former Two Guys Department Store. Small business establishments are refacing their facades. Newark International Airport has become the nation's fifth busiest air center. The universities and colleges are expanding and bringing national recognition to the community, and the newly refurbished Newark Museum is proving to be a major cultural asset. In its second century of service to the city, the Newark Public Library is committed to a major expansion, highlighted by plans for a new building and greatly improved facilities.

Newark's commitment to culture and arts is reflected in the presence of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, the city's largest cultural center. This 12-acre site on the Newark riverfront offers an intimate 514-seat theater and a 2,750-seat hall, where a dazzling array of international stars as well as New Jersey's finest performers shine. New Jersey Performing Arts Center has garnered national attention, serving as a model for its programming, audience, diversity, education initiatives, and the catalytic role it has played in returning nightlife to the state's largest community.



## **Brief History - Continued**

The 6,000-seat Riverfront Stadium, opened in July 1999 at the corner of McCarter Highway and Bridge Street in downtown Newark, is another gleaming addition to the city. The \$30 million state-of-the-art ballpark is home to the Newark Bears, marking the return of minor league baseball after a 50-year absence.

Other dramatic signs of Newark's renewal and growth include the return of Blue Cross/Blue Shield's corporate headquarters to the city; IDT's move to the Mutual Benefit Life building; the \$75 million Joseph Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park development; and a new light rail system to connect downtown with the airport.

But unlike previous renewal eras, two new elements make this a truly great movement. First there is tremendous growth in private housing. For the first time in nearly 75 years, vast numbers of upscale private townhouses and condos are being built throughout city. The largest of these developers is K. Hovnanian.

Attractive and affordable low-rise and low-income housing has been built by such organizations as the New Community Corporation, La Casa de Don Pedro, and United Vailsburg Service Organization. The Newark Housing Authority made great strides in replacing its high-rise buildings of the 50's and 60's with more human-scale units virtually indistinguishable from market-rate "for-sale" townhouses.

A second ingredient to the success of Newark's Renaissance has been the political scene. A hard-working Municipal Council is successfully applying innovative solutions to old problems. Sharpe James, a bold and energetic mayor, has become a nationally-recognized municipal leader. Mayor James has hailed Newark as a city on the ascent. Newark has come to symbolize the achievement to which other Northeast urban centers now aspire. The mayor's close association with the business community has helped to stabilize the city's business environment, and companies are now returning to Newark from suburban locations. Few Newark leaders have been so respected, popular and well-known locally, regionally and internationally as Mayor James.

In 1916, when Newark celebrated its 250th anniversary, its key word was "pride." Today, as we reflect on our 333-plus years of rich history, not only "pride," but also "optimism" characterize Newark's mood.

**Charles Cummings**  
**City Historian**

## **FACTS ABOUT NEWARK**

### **NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

Opened in 1928. North Terminal: 1953. Terminals A and B: 1973.

Terminal C: 1988. \$1 billion expansion program launched in 1999.

Serves 58 airlines, and employs 18,500.

Total cost of construction, \$500 million. Traffic (1998): 456,232 flights.

25.7 million domestic passengers, and 6.7 international in 1998. Domestic figure surpassed New York's Kennedy Airport for the first time since 1986.

Operated by Port Authority of N.Y and N.J. since 1948.

### **TALLEST BUILDINGS**

National Newark Building, 744 Broad St. - 465 feet, 36 stories

Commerce Building, 1180 Raymond Blvd. - 448 feet, 36 stories.

Prudential Plaza, 745 Broad St. - 370 feet, 24 stories.

Public Service Building, Park Place, Raymond Blvd. & Mulberry St. - 360 feet, 26 stories.

Gateway I Tower, Market St. & McCarter Hwy. - 355 feet, 30 stories. Rutgers

University (Newhouse Center for Law and Justice), 15 Washington St. - 326 feet, 21 stories.

Newark Legal Center, Raymond Blvd. & McCarter Hgwy. - 275 Feet, 21 stories.

1 Center Street (Seton Hall Law School) - 220 feet, 22 stories.

### **BUSINESS**

300 types of businesses; 1,800 retail and 540 wholesale establishments. Eight banks, including largest two in N.J.; 12 savings & loan associations; 25 credit unions. Deposits in Newark-based banks are \$21 billion. Prudential Insurance and Mutual Benefit Companies originated in Newark. Prudential, the largest insurance company in the world, is headquartered in Newark.

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

Daily newspaper: The Star-Ledger.

Weekly newspapers: Italian Tribune, Luso-Americano, Vailsburg Leader, El Coqui, Portuguese Post, Essex News, Twin Visions, and Urban News.

Monthly or occasional publications: La Tribuna, and Greater News.

Three television stations licensed to Newark: WNET (13), New Jersey Network (NJN), 980 Broad St. and Cablevision, 360 Central Avenue.

Three radio stations licensed to Newark: WBGO-FM (88.3), WLIB-AM (1190), and WNJR-AM (1430).

## **CULTURE**

**N.J. Historical Society**, 52 Park Place. Founded 1845. Includes 5 galleries, library of 50,000 volumes. Exhibition hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 10-5.

**Newark Public Library**, 5 Washington St. Founded 1889, opened 1903. More than 1.2 million books, plus records, periodicals, pictures, microfilms, videotapes and slides; 100,000 borrowers, 11 branches, including business (34 Commerce St.).

**The Newark Museum** 43 Washington St. Founded 1909, opened 1926. Serves 352,000 visitors annually. Includes Junior Museum, Fire Museum, Planetarium, Ballantine House (1885) and Lyons Farms Schoolhouse (1784).

**Newark Symphony Hall**, 1020 Broad St. Built 1925, remodeled 1988. Seats 2,829. Terrace Ballroom. Symphony Hall has hosted such giants as Sergei Rachmaninoff, George Gershwin, Artur Rubenstein, and Millie Jackson.

**New Jersey Performing Arts Center**, 1 Centre Street. Built 1997, Seats 2,750 in main hall. Artists who have performed at the center include Lauryn Hill, Yo-yo Ma, Bob Dylan, Diana Ross, N' Sync and many more.

**Division of Recreation and Cultural Affairs**, 94 William St.

**Institute of Jazz Studies**, Rutgers University.

**Garden State Ballet School**, 45 Academy St.

**City Without Walls**: Urban Artists Collective, Gateway 1 Tower, Market & McCarter Highway.

**Aljira Gallery**, 2 Washington Place.

**Newark Community School of the Arts**, 89 Lincoln Park.

**Newark Boys Chorus School**, 1016 Broad St.

There are several annual holidays, festivals and parades in the city:

**February** Black History Month

**March** St. Patrick's Day Parade

**May** African-American Heritage Day Parade

**June** Portuguese Day Parade

**July** Lincoln Park Festival and Puerto Rican Statewide Parade

**August** Gospel Festival and Africa-Newark Festival

**September** Newark Festival of People

**October** Columbus Day Parade

Sarah Vaughan Jazz Festival at Newark

**December** Annual Christmas Tree Lighting

First Night Newark

## **CLIMATE**

Normal Temperatures:

January....31°, February....33°, March.... 41°, April.... 52°, May.... 62°  
June....71°, July.... 76°, August.... 75°, September.... 68°, October.... 58°  
November....46°, December.... 35°

Mean annual rainfall, 42.38 inches. Driest month, January, 2.9 inches; wettest month, August, 4.3 inches.

Mean annual snowfall, 21.5 inches.

## **EDUCATION**

Schools: 55 public elementary, 20 junior and senior high, 2 special, 40 private and parochial, 2 vocational, 5 colleges and universities. Total number of public school students: 42,101 (K-12); 2,169 (Pre-K).

Total enrollment of Colleges and Universities, 25,822. Campuses cover 320 acres.

**Essex County College:** Opened 1968; three-block \$32 million megastructure opened 1976.

**New Jersey Institute of Technology:** Opened 1880; formerly Newark College of Engineering; includes N.J. School of Architecture.

**University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (U.M.D.N.J.):** Moved to Newark 1966. 47-acre, \$200 million campus opened 1976. Includes University Hospital and N.J. Dental School.

**Rutgers-Newark:** Formed in 1946 through merger of several schools. \$195 million, 36-acre campus built 1960's-70's. Includes Schools of Business, Law, Nursing, Arts and Science, Neural Science and Jazz Studies, University College and Research Center.

**Seton Hall Law School:** Moved to Newark 1971. 3.6 acre, \$4-5 million building dedicated in 1976. The new \$28 million, 200,000 square foot facility is located at 1 Newark Center.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

Area, 24.14 square miles. Smallest land area among 50 most populous cities in U.S.

Altitude, 0 to 273.4 feet above sea level; average, 55 feet.

Latitude, 40°44'14". Longitude, 74°10'55".



## **PARKS**

25 acres per 1,000 residents.

County parks, 776.15 acres; city parks, 39 acres.

County parks and acreage: Branch Brook, 359.72; Weequahic, 311.33; West Side, 31.36; Vailsburg, 30.32; Ivy Hill, 19.96; Independence, 12.69; Riverbank, 10.77. city parks and squares, 54; largest are Jesse Allen Park, 8 acres; Military Park, 6 acres; Lincoln Park, 4.1 acres; and Washington Park, 3.3 acres. 4 outdoor swimming pools, 1 indoor pool, 2 ice skating rinks, 5 recreational centers, 71 Board of Education centers and playgrounds, and 1 roller skating rink.

## **PORT NEWARK**

Opened 1915.

Main channel 7,000 feet long, 685 feet wide. 35 feet deep. Berths for 34 ships.

Newark has total waterfront of 13 miles on Newark Bay and Passaic River.

Largest containership port in the nation, covering 930 acres and 3 million square miles of buildings. Handles half the trade -- 12 million cargo tons -- of Port of New York. Leads U.S. ports in car and meat imports.

Operated by Port Authority of New York and New Jersey since 1948.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

### *Trains:*

Broad Street Station: N.J. Transit - 189 trains, 1,797 passengers.

Penn Station: N.J. Transit - 251 trains; 32,203 passengers.

Amtrak - Northeast Corridor service;

Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH) - commuter service to New York, Jersey City, and Hoboken:

### *Buses:*

Newark is the focal point of N.J. Transit, one of the nation's largest metropolitan transit systems.

Each day 39 bus routes make 4,500 trips carrying 135,000 passengers.

The Loop (The Newark Shuttle) Links Newark Penn Station and the Broad Street station to NJPAC, Newark Museum, the New Jersey Historical Society and the Public Library.

### *Subway:*

Opened in 1935 in bed of Morris Canal. Operated by NJ Transit, the only trolley line in the New York metropolitan region. Carries 2 million passengers a year.

### *Roads:*

Newark is the hub of seven major highways, including the Garden State Parkway, N.J. Turnpike, and Routes 1&9, 21, 22, 78 and 280.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Birth rate	17.2 per 1,000
Death rate	9.2 per 1,000
Marriage rate	7.2 per 1,000

## POPULATION

1666	200 (est.)	1920	414,524
1776	1,000 (est.)	1930	442,337
1800	6,000 (est.)	1940	429,760
1830	10,953	1950	438,776
1850	38,894	1960	405,220
1890	181,390	1980	329,248
1900	246,070	1985	314,000
1910	347,469	1990	275,221

## BASED ON 1990 CENSUS

### Ethnic break-down

Black (non-Hispanic)	153,703
White (non-Hispanic)	45,344
Hispanic of all origins	71,761
American Indian and Eskimo	649
Asian, Pacific Islander, and other	3,281

## BASED ON 1990 CENSUS

Ward population: NORTH 56,510; EAST 54,570; WEST 54,602;  
SOUTH 55,202; CENTRAL 54,337.

Newark ranked 56<sup>th</sup> among U.S. cities in total population in 1990. It was 30<sup>th</sup> in 1960, 35<sup>th</sup> in 1970, and 46<sup>th</sup> in 1980. It is the largest city in New Jersey. Population density, 13,639 per square mile; 5<sup>th</sup> densest among major cities.

152,696 males and 176,552 females. 91,552 households in 1990; 62,641 were families. Average household: 2.93 persons. Newark Metropolitan Area (Essex, Union, Morris and Somerset counties) - 1980 population, 1,963,000; 17<sup>th</sup> largest in U.S. Of Newark residents age 15 or older, 89,137 are single, 91,325 married, 23,205 separated, 21,736 widowed, 12,327 divorced, 122,226 residents (28.5%) under age 18 and 28,838 (9.3%) age 65 or older.

## **NOTABLES FROM NEWARK (Past and Present)**

**Writers:** Stephen Crane, Phillip Roth, Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), Mary Mapes Dodge, Dore Schary, Albert Payson Terhune, Thomas Dunn English, Henry William Herbert, Washington Irving, Howard Garis, Nathan Heard, Richard Wesley.

**Composers:** Jerome Kern, Samuel A. Ward ("America the Beautiful"), Bobby Plater ("The Jersey Bounce").

**Entertainers:** Cissy Houston, Whitney Houston, Sarah Vaughan, Jerry Lewis, Connie Francis, Vivian Blaine, Eva Marie Saint, Ritz Brothers, John Amos, Jack Warden, Gloria Gaynor, Savion Glover, Frankie Valli, Joe Pesci, Tisha Campbell, Paul Simon, Ron Carey, Brooke Shields, Queen Latifah, Frankie Negrón.

**Professional Athletes:** Al Baker, Mike Charles, Norm Granger, Greg Latta, Pete Shaw, Andre Tippett, Moe Berg, Jim Bouton, Rick Cerone, Marvin Hagler, Larry Hazzard, Cleo Hill, Edgar Jones, Moe Layton, Shaquille O'Neal.

**Inventors:** Seth Boyden (patent leather), Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, (flexible photographic film) Edward Weston (electrical instrumentation), Thomas Edison.

**Business Leaders:** Louis Aronson, Edward Balbach, Moses Combs, William Mennen, Thomas Peddie, William Clark, Peter Ballantine, Louis Bamberger.

**Supreme Court Justices:** Joseph Bradley, Charles Evans Hughes, William J. Brennan, Arthur Vanderbilt.

**Governors:** Franklin Murphy, Marcus L. Ward, William Pennington.

**Other public officials:** Mayor Sharpe James, Rep. Donald Payne, New York Mayor Edward Koch, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, Sen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Vice President Aaron Burr.

**Others:** Capt. Robert Treat, founder of city; John Cotton Dana, librarian; James M. Baxter, educator; Aaron Burr Sr., founder of Princeton; Clara Maas, nurse; Dr. Harrison Martland, physician; Moe Berg, World War II American spy; Thomas McCarter, lawyer; Louis Bamberger, merchant; Rev. John P. Washington, 1 of 4 chaplains killed on troopship in 1943; Archie Callahan, Pearl Harbor hero; John Basillone, Guadalcanal Medal of Honor recipient; Cujoe Banquante, first African-American business owner in Newark; Paul Robeson, civil rights leader.

## **LANDMARKS**

BALLANTINE HOUSE (Newark Museum), 43 Washington St.  
BASILICA OF THE SACRED HEART(R.C), Clifton and Victoria Aves.  
BRANCH BROOK PARK including Ballantine Parkway gatehouses.  
CASA ITALIANA (formerly Stanley Theater), 985 South Orange Ave.  
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (now Chancery Office building),  
76 Prospect St.  
CITY HALL, 920 Broad St.  
CLARK MANSION (now North Ward Center), 346 Mount Prospect Ave.  
CLINTON MEMORIAL A.M.E. ZION CHURCH (formerly Belleville Ave.  
Congregational), 151 Broadway.  
CORNERSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH (formerly Fairmount and Bethany  
Baptist), 117 W. Market St.  
EBERHARDT HALL, N.J. Institute of Technology (formerly Newark Orphan  
Asylum), 323 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. (formerly High St.)  
ESSEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.  
ESSEX COUNTY PARK COMMISSION, 115 Clifton Ave.  
FEIGENSPAN MANSION, 710 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.  
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY (former home office), 10 Park Place.  
FIRST BAPTIST PEDDIE MEMORIAL CHURCH, 572 Broad St.  
FIRST HISPANIC REFORMED CHURCH (formerly Clinton Ave. Reformed),  
27 Lincoln Park.  
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 950 Broad St.  
GRIFFITH BUILDING, 605 Broad St.  
HOUSE OF PRAYER EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 407 Broad St.  
JAMES STREET COMMONS HISTORIC DISTRICT - 21 blocks, including  
Washington Park and portions of Broad, Orange, James, Bleeker, Summit,  
Halsey, Washington, New, Linden, Warren, Burnett and Eagles Sts.; Central and  
University Aves.; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.  
KRUEGER-SCOTT MANSION (later Scott Civic Center), 601 Dr. Martin Luther  
King Jr. Blvd.  
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD STATION, University and Lackawanna Aves.  
LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT - Lincoln and Clinton Parks and portions  
of 8 blocks on Broad, Spruce, and Washington Sts. and Clinton and Pennsylvania  
Aves.  
LYONS FARMS SCHOOL HOUSE, (originally at Chancellor and Elizabeth Aves.).  
Newark Museum Garden, 43 Washington St.  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, Walnut St.  
MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, 375 Broadway.



## **LANDMARKS - Continued**

MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY (former factory),  
McWhorter, Hermon, and Chestnut Sts.  
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. (now IDT headquarters),  
550 Broad Street.  
NATIONAL STATE BANK (now First Union), 810 Broad St.  
NEW POINT BAPTIST CHURCH (formerly South Baptist), 17 E. Kinney St.  
NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT - Brewster Hangar,  
Old Administration Building, Medical Building.  
NEWARK DAY CARE CENTER (formerly Female Charitable Society),  
305 Halsey St./41 Hill St.  
NORTH REFORMED CHURCH, 510 Broad St.  
OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 820 Broad St.  
OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH (originally Second Dutch  
Reformed), 176 Edison Place.  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION, Raymond Blvd., Raymond Plaza.  
PLUME HOUSE (now House of Prayer Rectory), 407 Broad St.  
QUEEN OF ANGELS R.C. CHURCH (formerly St. Peter's),  
44 Irvine Turner Blvd.  
ST. BARNABAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Roseville and Sussex Aves.  
ST. COLUMBA'S R.C. CHURCH, Pennsylvania Ave. and Brunswick St.  
ST. JAMES A.M.E. CHURCH (formerly High St. Presbyterian),  
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. and Court St.  
ST. JOHN'S R.C. CHURCH, 22 Mulberry St.  
ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. CHURCH (now St. Joseph Plaza). 221 West Market St.  
ST. MARY'S ABBEY CHURCH (R.C.),  
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. and William St.  
ST. PATRICKS PRO-CATHEDRAL (R.C.), Washington St. and Central Ave.  
ST. ROCCO'S R.C. CHURCH, 208 Hunterdon St.  
ST. STEPHAN'S UNITED CHURCH, Ferry St. and Wilson Ave.  
SYDENHAM HOUSE, Old Road to Bloomfield, near Heller Parkway.  
SOUTH PARK-LIGHTHOUSE TEMPLE (Presbyterian), 1035 Broad St.  
SYMINGTON HOUSE (also Continental and St. Phillip's House), 2 Park Place  
SYMPHONY HALL (formerly Mosque Theater) 1020 Broad St.  
TIFFANY & COMPANY (former factory), 820 Highland Ave.  
TRINITY AND ST. PHILLIPS CATHEDRAL (Episcopal),  
Broad and Rector Sts.  
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, Federal Square  
WATTS CAMPBELL CO., 1270 McCarter Highway.  
YOUTH CONSULTATION SERVICE (formerly Protestant Foster Home)  
284 Broadway.

THIS BOOKLET WAS  
PREPARED BY THE  
**NEWARK PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE**  
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF  
**CITY HISTORIAN CHARLES CUMMINGS**

REVISED  
JANUARY 2000  
Printed by:  
DIVISION OF OFFICE SERVICES  
GRAPHIC UNIT



**City of Newark**  
**Sharpe James, Mayor**

**Municipal Council**

**Donald Bradley, Council President, South Ward**

**Augusto Amador, Council Member, East Ward**

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**Luis A. Quintana, Council Member-at-Large**

**Donald K. Tucker, Council Member-at-Large**

**Bessie Walker, Council Member-at-Large**

**JoAnne Y. Watson, Business Administrator**

**NEWARK PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE**  
920 Broad Street, Room 214, City Hall, Newark, NJ 07102, (973) 733-8004

Pamela E. Goldstein, Director; David H. Lippman, Editor